

**SAMUEL GULLY & CO.**

**Final**  
**"Round Up Sale"**

— OF —  
**Summer Merchandise**

COMMENCING

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24,

CONTINUING TILL

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Wash Goods,

Cottons,

Linens,

Quilts,

Blankets,

Dress Goods,

Lace Curtains,

Hosiery,

Underwear,

Cloaks,

Suits

Dress Goods Skirts,

Shirt Waists,

Ribbons,

Laces

and

Notions.

All included in this final mark

down sale. For particulars see

large hand bills.

**SAMUEL GULLY & CO.**

**Nothing New**

Under the sun we are told but

you can find new goods every

day at

**M. V. N. Braman's**

101 Main Street,

Evergreen Sweet Corn, Pears,

Peaches, Grapes, Tomatoes,

Sweet Potatoes every day.

If you keep a dog it pays to

take good care of him. Dog

and Puppy Biscuit and Dog

Soap at

**M. V. N. BRAMAN**

101 Main Street,

12 State Street.

Telephone 220.

**LAWRENCE'S**

**103**

**5c CIGAR**

**UNION MADE**

Our Leading 5c CIGAR.

We recommend the above to all

lovers of a good smoke.

MANUFACTURED BY

Chas. Lawrence & Co., Boston.

TRADE SUPPLIED BY

North Adams Drug Company,

98 MAIN ST.

Largest Stock of Cigars in Western

Massachusetts.

**NOTICE**

The commissioner of public works

will be at his office each week day

## NO WAR ON THE INSURGENTS.

### General Blanco Not Instructed by Spain to Resume Hostilities.

### Several Regiments Are Mustered Out Today, And the Second Massachusetts Among Them. Others Will Follow.

**MUSTERED OUT.**  
Many Regiments Receive Mustering Out Orders Today.

Washington, Aug. 24.—Orders have been issued this afternoon for mustering out the following regiments: The First Vermont, First Maine, 52d Iowa, Sixth Pennsylvania, Fifth Indiana, Second New York, Second Nebraska, 157th Indiana.

The order includes all the volunteer infantry, also a battery of the Ohio light artillery, the First Illinois volunteer cavalry, Batteries A and B of the Georgia light artillery, the 25th Indiana light battery and the New York and Pennsylvania troops now in Porto Rico.

Other orders to muster out troops will be announced as soon as definite decisions are reached.

**PRAISES OUR NAVY.**  
Japanese Naval Expert Pays High Tribute to the American Fighters.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Admiral Matsunaga of the Japanese navy is here enroute to England to superintend the construction of two Japanese battleships there. He says the Americans seem to have mastered the art of constructing the most effective battleships, and cited the magnificent work of the Oregon as an example.

"Your navy made a splendid and surprising record. The world did not expect to see such superb fighting. It is a triumph of new methods over the old. One lesson of the war is that personal courage when misdirected and opposed by a cool and skilful is of no moment whatever."

**To Bring Home the Sick.**  
PhiladelphiaPa., Aug. 24.—A hospital train left this morning for Fernandina to bring home 75 sick soldiers of the Third Pennsylvania regiment.

**Admiral Schley Is Better.**  
Westport, Conn., Aug. 24.—Admiral Schley is very much improved this morning and is up and about. Every caller was denied permission to see him. He says he intends to go to Washington tomorrow.

**NO ORDER ISSUED.**  
To General Blanco to Resume Fighting the Insurgents.

Madrid, Aug. 24.—The government definitely denies that it has sent an order to General Blanco instructing him to resume hostilities with the insurgents. General Blanco has full liberty to act as the occasion may require.

**Troops Go to Lexington.**  
Chickamauga, Aug. 24.—The Eighth Massachusetts, 12th New York and the 21st Kansas left Camp Thomas this morning for Lexington, Ky. The railroad facilities are very poor.

**Heavy Storm at Montauk.**  
New York, Aug. 24.—The Yale arrived last night with a load of troops just before a terrible thunder storm, which continued for four hours. It blew down many soldiers' tents, including a hospital. Secretary of War Alger with Col. F. J. Hecker of the quarter-masters' department, and Major Hopkins, assistant adjutant general, arrived this morning.

**Pay For Manila Troops.**  
San Francisco, Aug. 24.—About a million dollars, guarded by a squad of soldiers, will go on the Scandia for the payment of the troops in the Philippines.

**Heavy Artillery Arrives.**  
New York, Aug. 24.—Battery H, Second heavy artillery arrived at midnight and started this morning for Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

**Santiago Schools Will Open.**  
Santiago, Aug. 24.—Conferences between General Wood the military governor and the local authorities resulted in the opening of the public schools under American principals of education on September 15. Two companies of Colonel Hood's Immunes and a quantity of supplies arrived

**GEN. MILLS TALKS OUT.**  
Thinks He Should Have Been in Charge in Santiago.

Kansas City, Aug. 24.—The Kansas City Star printed a letter from its correspondent with the army in Porto Rico, dated Ponce, Aug. 11, which began by quoting Major General Miles: "After I arrived in Santiago with reinforcements for General Shafter, and while I was conducting the surrender negotiations, Adjutant General Corbin sent a secret dispatch to General Shafter, assuring him that my coming made no difference in his command; that I did not go to supersede him. This dispatch I did not see."

In explanation of what he meant, he continued: "I no more superseded General Shafter than a colonel supersedes a captain. If a captain was sent ahead with a company of soldiers and was later on joined by his colonel with the rest of the regiment, the colonel would not supersede the captain; he would simply take command of the entire force, as I did at Santiago. That this was recognized by the war department is shown by all the subsequent proceedings, for the dispatches from there in regard to the surrender all came to me, and General Shafter was not mentioned."

"I have been commanding general of the army of the United States since Mr. Cleveland appointed me such, three years ago, and I have heard nothing to lead me to believe I have been relieved of the responsibility. The dispatches to and from Santiago all show this, but they were very much mutilated and garbled in Washington when given to the public. Words and messages were left out, which changed the meaning and significance of the messages, and several important ones, which would have thrown a clearer light upon the situation, were entirely suppressed."

"The whole affair of the surrender of General Toral was simple. He agreed to surrender, was given time to secure approval from General Blanco and then from Madrid, without being asked to do so, surrendered his entire corps, or about twice as many soldiers as were in Santiago. This amused me considerably, and surprised me as well, but I took the surrender of the corps as though I had exacted it."

"Newspapers which reach here from the United States show that considerable discussion is now going on as to the credit for moving the Santiago army from Cuba back to the United States. Secretary Alger claims, it appears, that he originated the idea, and had already made the necessary arrangements before the appeal sent from the commanding officers at Santiago reached Washington. On file in General Miles' headquarters is a copy of a cablegram sent by General Miles to Secretary Alger July 21. This cable was suppressed by the secretary in Washington, and no attention was paid to the recommendation of General Miles, which outlines the plan now followed by the war department, but for which others are claiming credit."

**General Garcia Accused.**  
Havana, Aug. 24.—It is reported that General Calixto Garcia, after entering Gibara, assaulted the custom house administrator, slapping his face, and afterward ordered a negro to beat him with a machete. It is also said that General Garcia demanded money from the Gibara merchants. The merchants refused to comply with his demand, whereupon he ordered that they should pay double the amount of his first exaction. General Garcia also ordered the arrest of over 100 Spanish residents, who were liberated after the arrival of the Infanta Isabel. The commander of the Washington said he had no troops ashore, but that he would not allow the inhabitants to be ill-treated.

It is reported that General Garcia remained on the 15th inst. and that his command was taken over by Leader Perla. It was also said that Garcia was about to leave Gibara. Nothing is known, however, in official circles regarding the report. A person who is in a position to be well informed says he believes the report but insurgent sympathizers deny it.

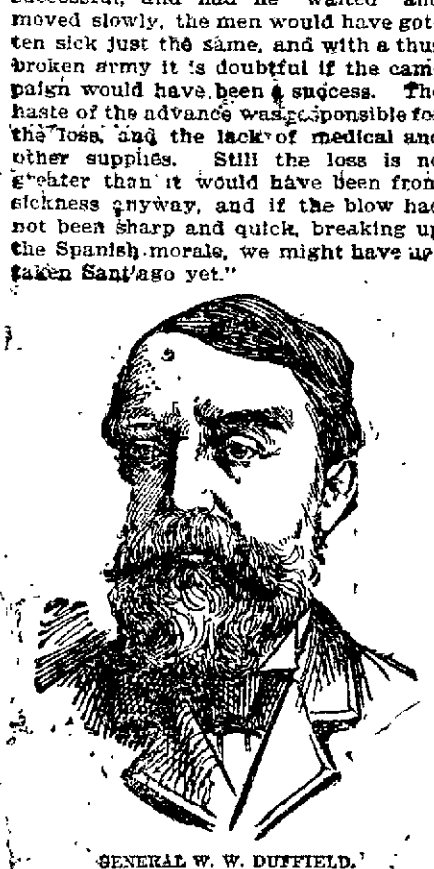
**Last Hope of Spaniards.**  
Madrid, Aug. 24.—All the papers announce the re-assembling of the cortes between the 6th and 10th of September. The Liberal says: "Parliament is the last hope of the people. If it does not arouse the nation from its lethargy does not know how to sever with a firm hand the ties which bind Spain to so many dead ties and array all Spaniards in a solid body, the organization of the future will fail, like all others, into irreparable discredit, and it will end by losing the little influence over the destinies of the country it has."

The government hopes to close the cortes again before the peace commission assembles in Paris. The suspension of the guarantee will be partially raised, allowing public meetings to be held for municipal elections. The papers advocate making use of Spain's undeveloped mineral wealth for the country's financial recovery.

**Would Crush Democracy.**  
London, Aug. 24.—Henry Labouchere, in Frutkin, says that a large standing army would be necessary if the United States were to capture on a spirited policy of annexation. "This army," he declares, "would soon crush out democracy at home; and in the end some popular general would feel it his duty to save society by making himself such a president as the constitution never contemplated."

"The old world," he continues, "in its dealings with the new assumes an attitude of condescension as ridiculous as it is unwarranted. One of the salient features of the late war was the mainly honest, generous and chivalrous conduct of the United States government, forces and people from the beginning to the end of the campaign. It is only just to express the general feeling of admiration which the new chivalry has created throughout Europe."

**What Duffield Said.**  
Boston, Aug. 24.—In an interview with a Journal representative at York Harbor, Me., General Duffield, who commanded the First brigade, third division, of General Shafter's army at Santiago, said: "General Shafter underestimated the fighting qualities of the Spaniards, and his loss in battle was greater than he had expected. I think his campaign was quick, decisive and successful, and had he waited and moved slowly, the men would have gotten sick just the same, and with a thus broken army it is doubtful if the campaign would have been a success. The haste of the advance was responsible for the loss, and the lack of medical and other supplies. Still the loss is no greater than it would have been from sickness anyway, and if the blow had not been sharp and quick, breaking up the Spanish morale, we might have not taken Santiago yet."



GENERAL W. W. DUFFIELD.

When an inquiry was presented about the sickness, especially in the Ninth Massachusetts, he continued: "I think the brigade suffered because of quick transportation to a southern climate, where the humidity was very great, before having become sufficiently hardened. The men were northern fellows and new to the business. They had been in the service only since May 6, and the Camp Alger work was not sufficient preparation. Still the fact that the regulars have also suffered terribly would tend to confute that idea."

**Handbrought Gives Views.**  
Washington, Aug. 24.—Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota had a conference with the president in behalf of Grigsby's rough riders, who are anxious to be kept in service and sent to either Cuba or Porto Rico. The senator learned that it had been decided to muster out all the volunteer cavalry, but that it may be possible for cavalrymen wishing to remain in service to be discharged and kept as infantrymen.

Senator Hansbrough authorized an interview in which he said: "I have been surprised on meeting prominent business men in the east in the last 30 days to find almost unanimity of feeling in holding the Philippines. At first I supposed it was merely the outcome of enthusiasm over the success of our arms and a desire to keep the flag wherever it has been planted; but I find the sentiment in favor of territorial expansion is growing. I doubt, however, if people who are evincing enthusiasm over this question at present have stopped to consider that to retain control of the Philippines contemplates a standing army of perhaps 40,000 to 50,000 men, 7000 miles away from home, with enormous expense for construction. "The serious part of it to my mind is that if we do not take the Philippines, the several foreign powers now seeking control will undertake to plant themselves in the island, and the whole eastern question, so called, will be transferred to and for some time revolve about the Philippine islands. I presume that some amicable arrangement could be entered into on the part of the United States with the foreign nations which are reaching out for power in the new territory whereby a joint protectorate could be agreed to, giving France, England, Germany and Russia the same privileges that we will ask."

**4.30.**

**ALGER AT MONTAUK.**

**Secretary of War Investigating Condition of Affairs at Camp Wikoff.**

New York, Aug. 24.—Secretary Alger arrived at Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point today on a special train. To the newspaper correspondents Secretary Alger stated that he hoped to make a thorough inspection as possible of the camp in the length of time at his disposal.

He went with the army officers who met him at the depot to headquarters and as soon as he was recognized by the volunteers and regulars the secretary was loudly cheered. The secretary is especially interested in the condition of the sick men and how they are being cared for. He intimated that President McKinley was much concerned in the matter of properly caring for the sick soldiers.

The secretary will also be equally informed when he is here as to how the volunteers feel about being mustered out. For this reason he will spend considerable time in the camp of rough riders and the 1st New York regiment.

**Cortez Called.**

Madrid, Aug. 24.—The queen regent has signed the royal decree convoking the cortes for September 5.

**To Quiet Riots at Porto Rico.**

Ponce, Porto Rico, Aug. 24.—General James H. Wilson has assumed control of the district of Ponce and has ordered all the saloons to be closed for three days with a view to quieting the existing disorders. General Grant has established his headquarters here.

**FROM SHIP TO HOSPITAL.**

Two Hundred of the American Braves Brought Here for Treatment.

Boston, Aug. 24.—It was a warm and kindly welcome that Boston gave to the 200 sick soldiers, brought to the city yesterday, on the government transport, No. 11, formerly the *Onetwa*, well known in New England waters. With everything that forethought, careful planning and systematic work could do for their comfort were mingled wild enthusiasm and cheers of welcome that almost brought back a faint flush of color to the cheeks of some of the fearfully sick soldiers as they were carried from the transport and taken to the hospitals.

Mothers were there to meet their sons, and the scenes were truly pathetic. The soldiers themselves were brave enough, but the sight of the thin face of her darling boy was oftentimes too much for mother. "There's Charley!" exclaimed an excited woman to her escort, and she waved her handkerchief with vigor. "Charley" was standing on the upper deck, and his eyes roved along the line of figures on the wharf, and finally caught sight of the excited woman. Then he waved a dirty handkerchief in return, but there was little of the vigor of the original salute in it. "He sees me!" exclaimed the woman, and then with an exclamation, "How thin he is," she began to cry.

The thousands who were unable to gain admission to the sheds at the wharf saw little of these touching scenes, and they were therefore all ready for more shouting and cheering. As the sharp clang, clang of the ambulance bell gave orders to clear the way the great crowd fell back. There is generally silence when one of these ominous vehicles hurries along our streets. Not so with these, for they were freighted with heroes from the battle fields of Cuba, and the people converted them into triumphal cars. They couldn't see the poor fellow lying on the stretcher inside, but they knew a brave boy was there, and were bound not to let him pass unheeded. A continual cheer followed the ambulances.

**More Than a Million.**

Washington, Aug. 24.—In the forthcoming report of the commissioner of pensions, H. Clay Evans, it will be shown that on June 30, 1897, there were on the rolls of the pension bureau 978,014 pensioners. P. 12's must be added 683,000 original claims granted but not recorded, and 162,000 original claims which were not entered on the rolls on the basis of that number. P. 12's granted 68,000 original claims during the past year and restored 600 pensioners to the benefits of pensions. The pensioners now aggregate 1,640,000. More pensions were granted last year than any time from 1869 up to 1898.

There is absolutely no means of even approximating what the claims will be under the recent war. The pension office has done nothing with the claims that have been filed up to this time. They do not aggregate 100, and for the most part are claims of widows and next of kin for the soldiers who fell before Santiago. Before a claim can be perfected it must contain the full record of the soldier's service, and this information has not yet been compiled by the war department. When this is done the claims will be speedily taken up. The majority of the claims will be for wounds and sickness, the latter leaving the soldier more or less disabled. No additional legislation will be required to deal with the cases arising from this war. The present laws, the authorities say, cover all that is necessary, and claims will be adjudicated on the same lines as those of the rebellion.

**General Augustin Injured.**

London, Aug. 24.—The Singapore correspondent of the *Mail* reports that General Augustin had his arm broken while on his way from Hong Kong to Singapore, during the progress of a typhoon. Augustin will proceed to Spain via German mail boat.

**Hammocks**

Are always an interesting subject at Cutting Corner, but we have three numbers today that we are slightly overstocked on and at the new prices should go quickly. No. 113, a handsome cotton hammock in three colors with one spreader. Regular price 75c. Sale price 58c. No. 213, a large fine cotton hammock with one spreader and pillow. Regular price \$1.00. Sale price 75c. No. 234 a high colored new fancy bordered cotton hammock with spreader, pillow and valance. Cheap at regular price \$2.00. Sale price \$1.02.

**New Hats and Neckwear**

In bewildering profusion are here to show you should you want the staple tourist or stiff hat we have them in several shades and shapes at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Also the very finest at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Several special features in soft hats include the Hobson at \$1.00, U. S. Service \$1.25 and new styles in our boys' department for boys and young ladies. Golf and yacht caps for men and boys 25c and 30c.

**C. H. CUTTING & CO.,**

Wholesale-Retailers, Cutting Corner

**100 Pair at \$1.50 Each.**

**A Nobby Shoe for Men**  
It is a Men's Satin Black Calf, London Toe, Laced Shoe. Correct in style, quality and price,

at **MURDOCK'S.**  
**The Wm. Martin Old Stand,**  
10 State Street.

**TWO GREAT HOME REMEDIES.**

**Pratt's Diarrhoea Compound** has no equal for Cramps, Colic or Cholera Morbus, Dysentery and Summer Complaints. Its action is quick and effective. A 50 cent bottle for 25 cents.

**Pratt's Rheumatic Liniment** for Rheumatic Pains, Sprains, Lame Back, Headache, Neuralgia, Ear Ache or Stings of Insects is needed in every family. Thousands have used both these great remedies, satisfaction in each case resulting. 25 cents a bottle.

**JOHN H. C. PRATT,**

Pioneer Cut Price Druggist,  
30 MAIN STREET, Opposite State Street.

**The sale at Silverman's Shoe Store**  
4 MARSHALL STREET,

Will continue for one week more to close out the last lots of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, at

**15 per cent below cost price.**

Remember this is the last chance you have for ONE WEEK ONLY.

As we are going entirely out of the business,

**High Grade Clothes**  
**Low Grade Prices.**

For the next 30 days we shall sell all our fine imported and domestic suitings, overcoatings, and frockings at greatly reduced prices. We have an elegant line of Scotch and worsted fabrics suitable for business suits and everything made in black coatings for cutaway and frock suits,

**ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.**

Special Sale of Trousers at \$7.00 per pair.

**P. J. BOLAND,**  
Tailor and Furnisher, Boland Block.

**Parted, Aye, Parted.**

Jones and his wife  
Are parted for life,  
Each path from the other grows wider,  
Because she, poor soul,  
Insisted on coal

Being furnished by no one but **SNYDER.**

**Snyder & Co.'s Coal**  
Means Comfort, Happiness and Economy,

**W. G. SNYDER & CO.,**  
76 Centre Street



















# FIRST ON THE KLONDIKE

THE JOSEPH LADUE  
GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF YUKON.

PRICE OF SHARES TO BE ADVANCED AUGUST 31, 1898.

Mr. Joseph Ladue, the pioneer of the Klondike, and founder of Dawson City, aided by some of the most conservative and successful financiers of New York, is operating the strongest company yet formed for mining and trading in the Yukon gold fields.

To this company he has transferred placer claims on Hunker and Gold Bottom Creeks, the "Marguerite" Quartz Mine, his Saw Mill, his Timber Lease, that virtually monopolizes the saw timber on the Klondike, and large holdings of Choice Town Lots in Dawson City. The company also owns the S. S. "Morgan City" now earning \$20,000 per month, and has shipped up the Yukon several hundred tons of merchandise, for trade, upon which a very large profit is assured. The U. S. Government reports certify that the saw mill produces about two million feet of lumber in the open season, sales price of which is from \$140 to \$240 per 1,000 feet according to class.

CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.  
Preferred Stock, 65 cumulative, \$1,000,000.  
Common Stock, 4,000,000.  
Total Capital, par value, \$10 per share, \$5,000,000.

The preferred stock has a first lien on earnings for its dividend, and on the assets of the company for its par value, and after all the stock of the company has received 6 per cent, the surplus earnings are shared pro rata by the preferred and common stock.

Thus the preferred stock practically offers the safeguards and advantages of a first mortgage bond, coupled with an earning capacity as great as that of the common stock.

The undersigned has obtained a short option on a block of this preferred stock which he now offers at par, \$10.00 per share. This option terminates August 31st, 1898, after which the price of the preferred stock will be advanced by the company to \$12.50 per share.

This is the last opportunity to get the preferred stock at par, and in time to participate in the autumn dividend. Shares will be allotted in the order subscriptions are received.

Send for map of Dawson, and data respecting Klondike.

CHARLES A. SAWYER, 230 WASHINGTON ST. BOSTON.

Holmes" from time to time, having recourse to her enameled snuff-box. A few stories from her young girl was busy writing on a rosewood desk. She worked rapidly, punctuating the phrases with graceful movements of the head, as though admitting the delicate black characters which, without speaking, expressed so much.

She was a graceful girl of 10, and her little, young figure looked even more graceful than its worn, emerging from the voluminous panes of her broad-based gown, with the velvet of her hair and the patch upon her chin, under her left eye appeared indelibly black against her paler white skin.

"In the name of heaven, Doris, my child, how do you find so much to say to the duke?" lazily demanded the old lady.

"Ah, aunt, dear, I have not yet written half as much as he wrote to you," replied Doris, with a smile. "The duke must indeed be passionately in love with you to pen such pretty speeches, and I believe, yes, I really believe—that you will be happy with him. Such sentiments bespeak a bright mind and noble heart."

"The heart of a ballist, the mind of a coachman, my beauty. Ah, if you were but 40 years older!"

Still smiling, Doris sealed her letter, then sat herself by the window, where she dreamily watched the clouds. She did not dream, however, that she was 40 years older, but that she received letters as long as those of her aunt, and that the Duke de Tremontant was just 40 years younger than now.

Twelve months rolled by, and the day was near at hand for the consummation of the marriage when, one morning, the duke landed at the chateau and earnestly requested the marquise to meet him at the hazel copse.

The marquise consented, but upon arriving at the rendezvous—an, thirteenth-century mansion—the duke was suddenly seized with an attack of gout, beset by a death from an old wound—glorious souvenir of Fontenoy.

"Clement, my boy, there remains but one thing to be done," he cried. "Go yourself to the hazel copse and be the bearer of my regrets."

The young man obediently departed on the instant, and, singular to say, his heart throbbled at the suggestion of meeting her who had so killed his thoughts.

"It is time for this nonsense to end," he said, taking his snuff-box. "A sight of the marquise will dispel my dreams. I know she has white hair, an ungraceful form, and I am not even sure that she does not limp."

Clement had hardly reached the hazel copse when he caught a glimpse at the end of the road of a sinister being gown.

"Ah," he whispered, "the rose colored paper was only 18 years old at most, but this dead fair look is a seismograph at least." However, he could not resist the thought of the duke's letter, and he went on.

But while he looked the unknown raised her head, and he saw that her eyes flashed, her skin was smooth, her lips fresh, and that it was powder and not age that had whitened her blind hair.

Shortly after the hour for the rendezvous the marquise declared that a headache from which she had been suffering for weeks and took the path to the hazel copse, intending to greet her lover in the forest and with the disfigurement of the duke as her non-appearance.

"What will my little simplicité say to the old dotard?" she queried, thinking aloud.

Walking softly, Mme. de Soucheville entered the underwood, but paused, startled, for just in front of her, moving cautiously like herself, there came the duke.

The two former adversaries stared at one another in alarm for a second and then simultaneously turned their eyes upon the crossroads of the hazel copse.

There passed hurried about the opening flowers that perfumed the air, the sunshine filtered through green leaves and, seated near each other, hand in hand, sat Clement and Doris, smiling into one another's eyes.

"I love you, Doris," Clement was saying. "And, Clement, I love you," murmured Doris.

In the flowering hazel trees above them there was a melody of bird notes.

For a moment the Duke de Tremontant and the Marquise de Soucheville stood as though rooted to the spot, with eyes and ears for naught else save the sweet mystery before them. Then, recalled to their own petty affairs, they cried with one voice:

"These two children are our heirs. Why not consent to their union, settle the hazel copse upon them and so end our long controversy?"

They both added in petto, with touching unanimity:

"Thank God, my marriage is appeased without the need of parricide!"—From the French For Short Stories.

John Allen's True Story.

It is a doubtful question among his friends whether John Allen depends more on his memory or invention for the details of his story. Colonel William H. Morrison once felt called upon to explain Mr. Allen's story to a party of railroad men while the Interstate Commerce Commission was having a sitting at Tupelo.

"I can't compete with John Allen," said Colonel Morrison apologetically. "I haven't got the gift of imagination. My stories are true. They are actual occurrences. Everybody in Washington knows that John Allen's story is made up of his own life. Now, I once heard him tell of an army experience that was pure fiction on his face. He said that a comrade and he were lying behind a log while the battle was going on in front of them. The fighting was pretty hot. Allen and his comrade were a good deal in doubt as to how long they would protect them from the bullets. They got into a discussion as to which should poke up his head and take a view of the surroundings. Finally, Allen says, his comrade urged: 'John, you look and see where the Yankees are. You know you are a single man and have not got any family.' Now," concluded Colonel Morrison, "that was something that never happened, but I have heard Allen tell it repeatedly and always with a laugh."

There was a general smile at John Allen's expense, and then Edward L. Russell, the president of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, said: "Colonel, you are mistaken. That was a true story. I was the other fellow behind that log."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Food Adulterations.

A grocer caught in a confidential mood by the reporter of a Philadelphia paper admitted that the adulterations of his stock which were known to himself would fill a small volume. A cheap brand of tomato catsup, he said, was fully three-fourths water, and a good deal of the water was ginger snaps was produced, not by ginger, of which they were wholly free, but by cayenne pepper. He told more things, but these may be taken as a fair sample. The public perhaps ought to be grateful if nothing worse than pumpkin or cayenne is used. Is the price perhaps that has to be paid for the convenience of ready-made food?

## MILLINERY NOTES.

Fashionable Flowers and Trimmings Employed for Hats.

Hats are much belowered and are indeed overtrimmings, and as the prevailing shape is of a variety which dips down over the eyes when the brain is wide and the conventional quantity of flowers, bows and lace are used the poor little head of the wearer is well nigh extinguished.

The manufacture of artificial flowers has in late years become an art, and the product of human hands often almost rivals that of nature in appearance. Some fine varieties are worn this season—claret, wistaria, azalea, and even the large purple clematis. The calla lily is also seen, but is often conventional in color, which detracts from its satisfactoriness.

Straws embroidered with velvet flowers are shown, but are less attractive than expensive.

Louis Selas knows of narrow black velvet complete with or as present the final touch of fashion. The velvet is given an undulating line by means of the wire and is twisted into a large bow, which is quite firm and holds its shape perfectly. These bows are used in millinery and also on gowns, especially evening gowns, and are sometimes the one touch of black permitted.

The cut today illustrates a hat of white silk straw. The brim, which is rather wide, is lifted in front, and two white ostrich feathers separated by a cluster of tea roses pass backward at the sides. Tea roses are placed next the hair and with their leaves are carried along the left side under the brim. JUDIE CHOLLET.

THE TEXAS IN DRYDOCK.

The ships need it, too, for they have been kept very busy for the last few months, and there has been no time for anything but more serious business.

As flies and dirt are the bane of the housekeeper, so barnacles and sea grass are the bane of the sailor. Above the water line all our warships are clean and well ordered, but below the water line they have a very untidy appearance. Every one of them, with the single exception of the Texas, which has already had her turn in the drydock, has what sailors call a foul bottom.

Tropical waters are especially conducive to the growth of barnacles and sea grass. It seems almost incredible that any growth so sufficient to retard the speed of a big vessel could accumulate on the smooth hull. It is a fact, though. While the Texas was in drydock at Brooklyn tons of barnacles were removed, not to mention enough sea grass and marine growths of every description to fill a good sized barrel.

A barnacle is a sort of shellfish, which attaches itself by five minute valves to anything that is handy. It does not confine itself to the bottoms of warships, but seems to prefer such resting places. Under favorable conditions a barnacle will grow to a length of 3 inches, with a diameter of 2 inches. So far as has been discovered they are of no possible use to man.

It makes no difference to the barnacle how fast the ship moves through the water, once it has taken up its residence on the bottom plates. Barnacles were found even on the propeller blades of the Texas. They had grown and multiplied while the screw was making from 60 to 90 revolutions per minute. A ship with a foul bottom makes anywhere from two to three knots less on hour than when the bottom is clean.

There are two ways of cleaning a ship's bottom. One is to put her in drydock, and the other is to send divers over the side while she is at anchor. The latter is not only slow and difficult, but a very expensive operation and is only resorted to when dry docks are not available and there is urgent necessity for the work.

Aside from the size of the task and the time consumed none of our ships has more than a couple of diving outfits, and it is not an easy thing to muster men enough for the work without stripping other vessels.

To remove barnacles and sea grass in this way means also removing the protecting paint and having the steel to the corrosive action of the water. Polymers of that sort are dangerous to the integrity and strength of the underwater plating.

Cleaning a ship in drydock is accomplished by simple and primitive methods. As the water is let out of the dock and the sides of the vessel are left the squads of jackknives and scrubbing brushes make over the sides to raft. They are equipped with stout steel bristled scrubbing brushes and long handled scrapers. With these implements the barnacles and grass are scaled off. It is hard work, and jackknives do not like it any too well, but the officers keep him at it. As a rule jackknives work with a will, for he knows that not until the ship is clean will the shore leaves of the third and fourth class men begin.

After the barnacles have all been removed then the remaining paint is scrubbed off. The sand blast has recently been applied to this work, and it has been used with great success.

If you want to make a fortune easily and quickly, just invent some method of scraping a ship's bottom without putting her in drydock. Better still, invent an antifouling preparation which will prevent the growth of barnacles. Hundreds of people have tried to do this, but have failed. You may be the one to succeed. Composite bottoms do not wholly prevent marine growths, so that even though our warships may be all through fighting the Spanish they will go on fighting the barnacles indefinitely. CHARLES WARRICK.

LADIES CAN WEAR SHOES.

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy, gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, calluses and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 c. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen's S. C. Limited, Le Roy, N. Y.

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## WAR ON BARNACLES.

AFTER THE FIGHTING JACKIE MUST CLEAN SHIP.

How the Bottoms of Cruisers and Battleships Are Freed From Their Coating of Marine Growth—A Grand Naval Scrubbing Race Has Begun.

Most good housekeepers indulge in what they call housecleaning at least once a year. In the navy a somewhat similar custom is in vogue. The sailors, however, do not clean ship by taking up carpets and moving all the furniture on deck. Every part of a warship which can be reached with water and scrubbing brushes is kept scrupulously clean all the time, but there are parts of a vessel which are only accessible when she is in drydock. The principal part of course is the ship's bottom.

The men of Uncle Sam's navy are getting ready for a grand ship cleaning campaign.

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## Welcome News

Any information that tells how sickness and disease can be overcome is the most welcome news a paper can print. Although this is an advertisement, it contains facts of more vital importance than anything else in this newspaper.

It tells of a medicine known for over thirty years as **Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy**. It is a medicine that purifies the blood, and restores the kidneys, bladder and urinary organs to vigor and strength. Its principal ingredient is not alcohol. It does not ruin men's and women's lives by causing intoxication and fostering the appetite for strong drink.

**Favorite Remedy** cools and purifies the blood. It is not like the many "bitters," "compounds" and "tonics" now so widely sold, which heat and inflame the blood, doing more injury than good.

**Favorite Remedy** cures troubles of women just as certainly as it cures troubles of men. It restores the liver to a healthy condition, and cures the worst cases of Constipation. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, all Kidney, Bladder and Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes and Bright's Disease.

"My complaint was Stone in the Bladder. Physicians said my case was hopeless, but **Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy** cured me."—D. H. MOSE, Lebanon Springs, N. Y.

Sold in all drug stores for 30c a bottle. One teaspoonful is a dose, and you will experience relief long before first bottle is taken.



# LAND OF THE FILIPINOS

## Manners, Customs and Characteristics of the People of the Islands In Which Dewey and Merritt Are Now Supreme.

### Something of Aguinaldo and Other Insurgent Leaders--Uncle Sam Is Fully Prepared to Cope With Any Possible Emergency.

[Copyright, 1898.]

The Philippine islands are now American territory by occupation. The expedition sent from San Francisco have already landed in the port of Manila about 21,000 soldiers and officers. This is larger than the army which Spain maintained in the archipelago even during the insurrection of 1896. Besides this powerful force Uncle Sam has a growing navy, with Cavite as headquarters, which in itself would suffice to hold and defend every port. It consists of the strong coast defenders Monterey and Maudslough, the cruisers Olympia, Charleston, Boston, Baltimore and Raleigh, the gunboats Concord and Parrel, the dispatch boat McCulloch, the supply ship San Juan, two colliers, six transports, three captured war vessels—Manila, Leyte and Callao—and some 20 smaller craft likewise won from Spain. The total of sailors and marines is about 6,000, another army in itself.

This force is sufficient to preserve order after a government is established. It is not enough in case Uncle Sam proposes to re-establish the royal Spanish rule or to imitate the methods of administration or maladministration which have been employed in the Philippines since Legazpi founded the city of Manila.

This new territory is remarkable for its healthfulness. Neither our army nor navy will have any experience like that of Santiago, Siboney or Guantanamo. Yellow fever is unknown in the Philippines, while Asiatic cholera, endemic and epidemic in Amoy and Canton, and the bubonic plague, endemic in Hongkong and Canton, are likewise unknown. The cholera has ravaged Luzon once in this century; the plague, never. Even leprosy, not uncommon in tropical lands, is exceedingly rare.

The climate, though hot, is dry and bracing. The surrounding sea and the numerous bodies of water, salt and fresh, cool the atmosphere. An excellent natural drainage and heavy rains, when it does rain, prevent malaria and the dysentery troubles peculiar to warm countries. The Spaniards and natives suffer considerably from smallpox. They object to vaccination and regard the practice as contrary to the will of heaven. They believe it inefficient, especially ever since an impetuous American adventurer reaped a golden harvest by vaccinating 2,000 credulous victims with condensed milk.

Most of our sailors and soldiers have been vaccinated, and, although nothing has been published by the authorities, it is fair to presume that the surgeons have attended to all who are not proof against the loathsome malady.

There is tropical fever in the Philippines, but it is not as dangerous as the malarial fevers of the tropics. It is caused by the bite of a mosquito or by the old-fashioned treatment with a little arsenic and calomel.

The task of establishing government in the Philippines is difficult, partly because of the mulish influence of Spain's administration and partly because of the polyglot population. The popular belief that the Filipinos are a single

race or people is the very opposite of the truth. In the first place, there are the native Spaniards, to whom alone the term "Filipino" is properly applied. Then there are the Chinese, born on the islands. The former number about 2,000, the latter 1,000. In the second class are Spaniards, other Europeans and Chinese, numbering about 5,000, 500 and 100,000 respectively. In the third class are the half breeds—Spanish-Malay, Chinese-Malay and Spanish-Chinese-Malay—who, according to the authorities,

truly conquered. The Negritos and Papuans have been half conquered. The Mindanaos and Moslem Malays have never been conquered. The insurgents under Aguinaldo are chiefly Tagals and half breeds. The Visaya insurgents have their own chiefs. The Mindanaos and Moslems cannot be called insurgents, because they have never acknowledged Spanish dominion. They are simply brave Malays, who fight to the death any attempt to subjugate or enslave them. All that Spain has ever done is to hold strong forts, like Zamboanga in Mindanao and Iolo in Sulu. Even here the garrison is always on guard and the place under surveillance if not beleaguered by the savage islanders.

The Sulu tribes like the British. Many of them live in northern Borneo, and give no trouble to the Europeans there. They have the Spaniards and consider it an honor as well as a duty to slay the latter wherever it can be done. Under American rule they would undoubtedly prove as tractable as the Javanese toward the Dutch and the people of Johore and Selangor to the English. The Mindanaos would be equally docile, while the Tagals and Visayas are only too eager to be

masters have one recreation which is exceedingly cruel, and that is stallion fighting. Into the center of an inclosure three young stallions are driven. They promptly begin fighting. This goes on until two or even all of the trio are killed or stretched senseless on the ground. The animals strike with their hoofs and tear with their teeth so that in a short time the inclosure almost swims in blood. Upon these fights the natives and Spaniards alike bet as heavily as their finances will allow.

The present insurrection in the Philippines hardly deserves the name. It is merely the latest stage of a rebellion nearly a century old. The cause in chief is the merciless and exhausting taxation by the Spanish government. If a native pays, he is ruined. If he does not pay or cannot pay, he is arrested and forced to give in labor at a nominal price per diem what is demanded in money. Often he dies under the overseer's lash or the contractor's bamboo rod. When a poor wretch rebelled, and his relatives and friends supported him, a squad of soldiers was promptly sent to the scene, and the rebels were exterminated, excepting where they fled and became outlaws.

During the eighties there are said to have been more than a hundred risings of this sort in the archipelago. In 1890 a very intellectual, philanthropic and public spirited half breed named Dr. Jose Rizal took up the cause of the masses, but knowing the danger of the task resorted to what he supposed purely legal means. He wrote a long petition to the governor general in which he called attention to the abuses of the existing system and of the wrongs inflicted by the financial and ecclesiastical hierarchy of the colony.

He employed very general terms and made no personal application whatever. Nevertheless he was immediately persecuted by the state, and his book was condemned as treasonable on the one side and as heretical on the other. The book was suppressed and its possession made a felony. He was arrested, but through

an "extra" on June 24 and gravely announced in Japanese at the top of its "latest news" column. "Dispatches up to June 3, 1898, had been published in our paper of today, but private dispatches of later dates from Washington have been received since, and are as follows," etc.

It is said that Colonel John Hay, our ambassador to England, during the two days following Schley's victory at Santiago shook hands with over 4,000 people who came to congratulate him on his country's triumph.

George P. Morris, the author of "Woodman, Spare That Tree" was general in the New York militia. Once

can rule its output would be worth \$200,000,000 a year almost as soon as the stars and stripes were displayed over the territory. It is very rich in gold, the precious metal having been found in placers, pockets and true fissure veins upon no less than eight of the islands and in more than ten places on both Luzon and Mindanao.

The islands abound in fine harbors and landscapes of surpassing beauty. The scenery ranges from broad savannas and terraced paddy fields to magnificent bluffs overhanging the sea, massive mountain ranges and tall and graceful volcanic peaks. The archipelago has remarkable fauna and flora, the being hindmost stars of animals and plants native there which are unknown to other parts of the world. The ocean eagle, the forest cock and the Manila pheasant are three of the most beautiful birds imaginable.

Social life in the Philippines is very enjoyable. While the Spaniard is a poor governor, he is a charming friend and a noble host. He dispenses hospitality with a lavish hand and endeavors to make life pleasant for others as well as for himself. At the lunetta, or promenade park, of Manila 200 first class military concerts are given every year. At the different barracks each military band gives a daily performance, and at the captain general's palace there is a similar regular entertainment. Though far away from Europe, Manila supports three theaters and often presents dramatic and musical stars from the other side of the globe. It is a favorite city for American minstrel shows, concert companies and traveling circuses.

There are several clubs in Manila, the English being the largest and best, with the German a close second. There are many cafes and hotels and a cuisine as good as can be found in Spain. This is not saying much, because the latter land has a singular infatuation for the odorous onion and garlic which is not shared by other European nations.

It is hard to describe the beauty and splendor of the vegetation. The moment a house is built green and gray mold and mosses begin to form on the shady side and vines to clamber up on the sunny side. The smallest yard becomes a wilderness of flowers, and even stone paved courts have the cracks forever full of straggling leaves and tendrils. Trees grow like weeds, and flowers themselves which are rare in these latitudes become weeds in the Philippines. The geranium becomes a nuisance, so rapidly does it increase in every direction. The heliotrope develops into a bush six and eight feet high, and ten feet in diameter, covered five months of the year with rich blossoms and loading the air with its perfume.

A bunch of bananas is often sold for

of but none has any great ability. Aguinaldo is probably the ablest of the lot, but he himself is in many respects an unformed boy rather than a thoughtful and able man. He and his followers are, however, as brave as lions and are willing to die for what they think is right.

The word of the Philippine islands cannot be overestimated. It is without doubt the richest territory of its size in the world. It has enough land woods and cabinet woods to supply the globe for a century. Its soil is of the volcanic nature familiar to Oregon and is so fertile that it requires no enrichment. It will produce five or six crops a year. The sugar cane, tobacco plant, hemp, coffee and indigo thrive in the Philippines in a way that is unparalleled. Even under its present miserable management it yields a budget of \$10,000,000 and fees, fines, taxes and corruption money of at least an equal amount. Under Ameri-

can rule its output would be worth \$200,000,000 a year almost as soon as the stars and stripes were displayed over the territory. It is very rich in gold, the precious metal having been found in placers, pockets and true fissure veins upon no less than eight of the islands and in more than ten places on both Luzon and Mindanao.

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# World Renowned Shoes

## THE SOROSIS SHOES!

As sanctioned by the ladies of the Sorosis club of New York.

**\$3.50 per pair.**

## THE JENNESS MILLER SHOES!

As approved by Jenness Miller the criterion of hygienic principles as applied to women's dress.

**\$3.50 and \$5.00 per pair.**

## THE ELITE SHOES!

Acknowledged by the business men of the country to be the best medium grade shoe made.

**\$3.50 per pair.**

These Shoes Sold Only By

# Pratt Brothers

Who have been appointed exclusive agents for North Adams and vicinity.

No. 1 Burlingame Block Main Street

# Rookwood Pottery

At prices within the reach of all when bought at

# DICKINSON'S.

The manufacturer's sole agent for Northern Berkshire.

Call in and see our complete assortment of this beautiful ware.

PLAIN FIGURES

# LADIES WHO CARE.

For their clean, sweet, healthy hair should call often and get a thorough shampoo. After seven years experience I feel competent to give satisfaction. Hours 10 to 12 a. m. : 2 to 5 p. m. Engagements made to suit customers. Orders taken for switches and hair goods.

# Angie Loomis Dunham,

Ladies' Hair Dressing Parlor,  
St. John's Court, Summer Street.

# SPECIAL NOTICE COLUMN.

ADVERTISEMENTS UNDER THIS HEADING OF 20 WORDS OR LESS FOR 50 CENTS A WEEK, OR THREE DAYS FOR 25 CENTS. NO CHARGE LESS THAN 25 CENTS.

**TO RENT.**

Prime room cottage 181 Eagle street, with large yard, fruit trees etc. Inquire at 175 1/2.

Rooms over at Jean Baptiste hall, suitable for offices. Inquire of Edward Bissell. 174 1/2.

A seven room flat with modern improvements. Inquire 71 State street. 174 1/2.

Representative, lower floor, 2 rooms. 24 High st. \$10 a month. A. D. Howes. 175 1/2.

Modern tenement, 6 rooms, 108 Eagle st. \$12 1/2.

Furnished room. Apply 21 Ashland st. 175 1/2.

Dwelling, heated by hot water, modern conveniences, 11 Bryant street. Rent \$15 per month. Possession August 1. Inquire Park-land street. 175 1/2.

Furnished room to rent \$5.00 a month. 9 Dean St. 175 1/2.

Cottage 173 Russell street. Apply Huber. 175 1/2.

House with all modern conveniences. Inquire 175 1/2.

Temperance Main street. Inquire Clarence W. Hall or George Hopkins. 175 1/2.

Tenement modern improvements. Mrs. F. E. Brown, 45 East Main street. 175 1/2.

Steam heated flat in mold place. Inquire 175 1/2.

Nice tenement to rent, 15 Vesey street. Inquire 175 1/2.

A nice room in Holden street. \$15 a month. Inquire 175 1/2.

Furnished room, 16 Morris street. Inquire of W. H. Bennett, 4 Adams National Bank Building. 175 1/2.

Four room flat, Holden street, \$10 and \$11. Six room tenement, new, Central avenue, \$12.50. Inquire 175 1/2.

Eight room cottages, new, elegant. 175 1/2.

Steam heated flat in mold place. Inquire 175 1/2.

A room tenement, 50 Liberty st. 175 1/2.

Two new room flats, all modern improve-ments. Inquire 175 1/2.

Desirable tenement on Glen avenue. H. A. Gallup, Holden block. 175 1/2.

**FOR SALE.**

Very desirable house with all modern im-provements, 9 rooms, electricity, furnace, for sale at less than cost to build. Lo-cated near normal school. Inquire of C. M. Othman at Cottrell & Co.'s. 175 1/2.

A fine lot of light, road and heavy wagon-tyres. Inquire 175 1/2.

A great bargain. My home 20 West Main street. Possession given in one month. Harry A. Tower. 175 1/2.

**WANTED.**

McKenney and Standard nailer. Apply to N. L. Millard & Co. 175 1/2.

Girl to assist in general housework. Call at 175 1/2.

A first class cook, a kitchen girl and a dress-maker. Come to hotel, box 19 Williams-town, Mass. 175 1/2.

**SUPERINTENDENT** for our business in Berk-shire. Salary \$100 guaranteed. First in-crease \$100. Inquire at 175 1/2.

**TELEPHONE MANAGER** WANTED. (Indus-trial) or married lady (preferred) must invest some capital for necessary stock of outfit, pro-duce 175 1/2.

**SEVEN (7) LADIES** WANTED to visit resi-dences. No card calling, nothing to sell, good pay. For interview paper inquirer of the Globe (60 times) address "INVESTIGATOR" (care North Adams Evening Telegraph). 175 1/2.

A thoroughly reliable American woman for gen-eral work. Apply Berkshire Hills Sanatorium 175 1/2.

**SITUATIONS WANTED**

Sewing with a dressmaker or in a private fam-ily. For address inquire at this office. 175 1/2.

General housework girl, cook, waitress, laundress. Apply North Adams Em-ploy-ment Bureau, 8 North Adams street, oppo-site Bank Block, Main street. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. J. A. GEORGE, Manager. 175 1/2.

**LOST.**

Two volumes of the records of Clarkburg, covering the years from 1751 to 1855 have been missing for several years. Anyone who can give information concerning them to the undersigned will be doing a public service and will be rewarded \$100. Robert H. Swan, Commissioner of Public Records, State House, Boston. 175 1/2.

A gold chain bracelet with letters A. L. M. on it between Lincoln street and Main street. Reward \$10 if returned to this office. 175 1/2.

Between Quinby street and The Transcript office, a pair of gold-rimmed spectacles. Re-ward \$10 if returned to this office. 175 1/2.

**Special Notice.**

Winter board at winter prices can be had at the Harrison house, 189 West Main street. Julia M. Gardner. 175 1/2.

# OUT OF QUARANTINE

## Second Regiment Moves Today to a New Camp.

# MEN RETURNING ON FURLONGS

## Private Vaden Reaches This City Tuesday Night. Condition of the Men in Hospital and Camp. Being Cared For at Last.

Private Amides Vaden of Com-pany M returned to his home in this city from the hospital at Montauk Point, L. I., Tuesday evening at 6 o'clock. He left the hospital at 10.30 Tuesday morning and has a 30 days' furlough. The passage home was paid by the Red Cross society. He came by way of Troy, N. Y. He has lost about 20 pounds and although weak he is much stronger than Corporal Sturm of Adams, who arrived there Tuesday noon.

Private Vaden says the fighting at Santiago was fierce, but what the sol-diers had to go through afterwards was worse. The trip home on the Mobile was awful. One regiment was sta-tioned underneath the horses and their lot was a very unpleasant one.

Private Vaden says Harry Browne is all right. He is taking care of Vaden's clothes and other stuff, among which is a Spanish sword, which Mr. Vaden prizes very highly. He got it on the field at Santiago.

Buster Charles Stone of Company M left Montauk Point when Vaden did, but the men separated in New York. Private Vaden is able to be out doors. Corporal Sturm of Adams is confined to the bed at his home on Pleasant street. He is very weak and is under the doctor's care. The Relief associa-tion is aiding him in every way possi-ble.

Ever since Corporal Sturm's return there have been large crowds at the arrival of every train at Adams. The people flock there expecting to see some new furloughed soldier return. The relief association has also ordered a car to go at 10 a. m. to carry the men home as fast as they are ready.

Word was received last night that a furlough would be granted to every man at Montauk who was able to stand the journey, but this was not confirmed today. Men are being granted furloughs rapidly, however, the authorities using discretion in al-lowing men to go who can stand the journey.

**Col. Richardson Leaves.**

Col. F. S. Richardson left this morn-ing to go to Montauk. He went to Hol-roke from which place he will accom-pany Paymaster Edson, who is going down to pay the men. The colonel would have gone before, but he agreed to go with Mr. Edson, who was de-layed till today. Col. Richardson car-ries considerable money from this city to be expended in caring for Company M, and will look out for its interests.

**Dr. Boom's Mission.**

The fact that Dr. A. K. Boom of Adams has gone to Montauk Point to see the boys is pleasing to many of the soldiers' parents and friends. The doc-tor is a cheerful man and is known to nearly every member of the company and to see him will make the boys feel good. He is the right man in the right place.

# OUT OF QUARANTINE.

The Second regiment was ordered out of quarantine Tuesday, and will be all moved to new quarters today. The men would have been out last night, but the orders were countermanded on account of lack of tentage. A part of the day the camp was out of quaran-tine, all the guards having been with-drawn. Later in the day they were again sent out, but visitors passed back and forth and greeted the boys, who were glad enough to see them. Large batches of home newspapers were taken into camp today and were seized upon with the greatest eagerness.

# How Capt. Pierce Received the News.

The Republican's correspondent at Montauk writes as follows of Capt. Pierce:

Capt. F. E. Pierce of Co. L received a tonic today that did not come from the commissary department. It was in the shape of several telegrams from his friends congratulating him on his being recommended for reappoint-ment as postmaster of Greenfield. The captain has been very weak from fever since arriving in camp, being sick nearly all the way up on the boat. This morning he was told that he must go to the hospital, but he bravely held out, preferring to remain with his company. His wish was respected, and about noon today the good news of the recognition of the captain's worth in civil life came in dispatches from Assistant Postmaster Bloom and the office force, and President Stevens and Cashier Donovan of the First national bank of Greenfield, where Capt. Pierce was formerly tel-ler. The Republican reporter was in the tent at the time, and the people of Greenfield and Western Massachu-setts will think none the less of Capt. Pierce when they learn that the man who faced Spanish bullets at El Caney completely broke down and could not keep back the tears. He buried his face in his hands, and for a few min-utes he shook with emotion. It was soon over, and he said cheerily: "You would think I would laugh instead of cry, wouldn't you? But I haven't con-trol of my emotion as I once had." And one would not be surprised at this after one look at his pallid face and thin body.

# Overcome by Heat.

This noon, Jerry Mevion, about 12 years old, was sent from his home, 18 Central avenue, to Hunters Machine shop with his father's dinner. The young lad had been playing hard and had eaten a hearty dinner and at about a quarter past twelve was found in the yard of the machine works ly-ing on the ground in an unconscious condition. A messenger was at once dispatched for Dr. W. F. McGrath, who promptly responded, and ad-ministered restoratives which brought the lad back to consciousness. It was a case of heat prostration, and the little fellow was conveyed to his home in the doctor's carriage, and no seri-ous results are anticipated.

# To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it does not cure you. It is the best. B. Q. on each tablet.

# THE GREAT STORM

## Worst One of the Season and Much Damage Done.

# RAIN, WIND AND LIGHTNING

## All Had Their Share in Destruction. Streets in Terrible Condition. Electric Light and Telephone Companies Suffer.

The hardest storm of the season in every way was that of Tuesday after-noon. There was damage throughout this part of the country from rain, wind and lightning. The streets of the city are now in worse condition than they have been for a long time, and to repair them will cost many hundreds of dollars. A low estimate is \$2,000.

The rainfall was heavier than it has been before this year, for the length of time. Between 5.15 and 6 o'clock .35 of an inch fell, while during the night .15 more was registered. This brings the total rainfall for the month of Au-gust so far up to 3.04 inches.

Every street in the city that has any grade at all is badly washed, as no ordinary street could pass through such a storm without damage. The hill streets are many of them impos-sible. Liberty street is about the worst in the city. It does not resemble a street so much as an old canal. In two places near Eagle and higher up, there are especially bad places. The street is roped off and it is estimated that 100 loads of filling will be needed. Hall street is also in terrible condition. Meadow street, which had to be roped off after the last storm, but had been opened since, was again so badly washed that it had to be roped off on the lower end. Gallup street is an- other, and for a street with a slight grade Porter street is among the worst.

But it is needless to enumerate the different places as all hill streets are in about the same condition. The new paving on Holden street was injured somewhat where work was in progress. There was a cow in where sewer work is in progress on South Church street.

The most serious accident was from wind on Summer street, near the cor-ner of Church. A large limb from a tree blew down across the street cut-ting the electric light and fire alarm wires. As a result most of the southern part of the city was in darkness for a short time. The fire alarm was rung by the break, but was soon repaired.

A pair of horses on a public carriage had a narrow escape as the tree fell. They were just approaching, and the driver reined them up so that the tree barely grazed their heads.

Telegraph wires were blown out on East Main street and Blackinton, and many electric light fuses were burned out.

The lightning played havoc with the telephone company. At the exchange the scene during the shower was ap- beyond description. The lightning came in on the wires, blowing out fuses, the first of the kind since the exchange was established. The reports of the light-ning resembled an artillery in action, and the operators were thoroughly frightened. Throughout the city many fuses were destroyed, causing much work for the telephone men this morn-ing. Manager Sedgwick says it is the worst thunder shower they have ex-perienced for years.

Street cars were of course delayed, and sand washing on the tracks caused some trouble.

The darkness caused several of the factories and shops to close at 5 o'clock. A boy in one of the shoe factories was thrown to the floor by ashlock from the lightning, but no reports of greater damage from this source have been made.

# A VERY PECULIAR OFFICER.

## Constable Phillips of Clarkburg Has Many Complications to Face.

Constable Arthur Phillips of Clark-burg, who was assaulted in Clark-burg Sunday while trying to make an arrest, had two men whom he claims were the ones to assault him in court today. They passed by the name of Doe, but are well known local men. This case, however, seems likely to re-sult somewhat.

The people of Clarkburg have a number of stories to tell of the con-stable himself. It is alleged that he was ordered away from Paradise's and Keating's in Vermont Sunday, and in turn began to arrest every one who came from that direction. Mr. Keat-ings, who ordered Phillips away from his place, says that the officer was in-timidated and a nuisance.

It is claimed that Phillips arrested two other men and put handcuffs on them, but later let them go. Mr. Phil-lips' alleged conduct may result in an investigation.

# WHEN A MAN IS DRUNK.

## Lawyer Magen's Wanted to Know What the Symptoms Were. Court Cases.

Lawyer Magen's wanted to know how to tell when a man was drunk in court this morning, and asked the judge to define that state as a guide to the police force in making future ar-rests. The case was of William Sla-tery, charged with the larceny of a watermelon, and with drunkenness. The evidence for larceny was inad-equate, and Slattery was discharged on that count. Mr. Magen's wanted to secure an acquittal on the charge of drunkenness and delivered an ad-dress on intoxication. Mr. Magen's client was fined \$5 for drunkenness.

The case against Mary Dineen for assault on Ross Carlin resulted in a fine of \$5 for Mrs. Dineen. The trial was a long one, several children and a pile of stones being in court as evidence. Mrs. Carlin claimed she was struck with a piece of wood. She threw stones back at Mrs. Dineen, but couldn't higher.

# Fireman Thrown by Horse.

Fireman Montgomery met with the first accident since the new equipment was secured Tuesday evening. The new horses were being practiced at 9 o'clock, when the releasing of the hanger frightened the horses. They rushed to the wire across the doorway and stopped, throwing Montgomery over the wire to the sidewalk. He was not seriously injured.

# ANOTHER DEATH.

## Bugler Duggan Reported Dead From Montauk This Afternoon.

# WAS THOUGHT TO BE RECOVERING

## From Typhoid Fever. A Popular Adams Man and Member of the Militia For Some Time. Company M's Eleventh

A dispatch was received in Adams this afternoon from C. F. Smith of Springfield, reporting the death of Bugler William H. Duggan of Zylonite. He was at Montauk Point, and was ill with typhoid fever. He was re-ported today to be recovering, and this news is entirely unexpected.

Private Duggan was 21 years old, and was born in Zylonite, the son of John Duggan. He was educated in the Adams schools, and was known throughout the town and by many in this city.

He was employed by the Renfrew Company in its Renfrew works. He had been a member of company M for some time, and was very popular in the organization.

He was a member of Lafayette band, and of St. Thomas church. He leaves four brothers and three sis-ters.

**The Men at Montauk.**

Conditions at the camp are steadily improving, and no more serious cases are expected. At present the men in Company M who are ill in the hos-pital are Captain Hicks, Lieutenant Ferrier, Privates Hiser and Parker. Private Jasper Coons is reported as a new hospital case. The men on the company street are reported to be doing well. Lieutenant Crozier is acting captain during the absence of Captain Hicks in the hospital.

The Red Cross society continues to deal out all kinds of supplies and Stewards Knoll of the hospital kit-chen is doing excellent work. Major Brown said to a reporter that the Red Cross has been indispensable, and that without its assistance matters would for a long time have been in bad shape. He made the following statement Tuesday: "We now have accommodation for over 1000 patients and will be full tomorrow. The send-ing of 500 to New York hospitals greatly relieved us and from now on we do not expect to be crowded be-yond our capacity."

William Aspen of this city tele-graphed to Dr. Brown concerning his son, William Aspen, Jr., and William H. Duggan, and this morning received the following reply: "William Aspen and William Duggan are both better. Have fever probably typhoid."

There are about 40 men on M street and they are getting along as well as can be expected. The company are expecting two cooks from Boston, sent by the volunteer aid through the efforts of Col. Richardson. Lieut. Crozier thinks the weakness and ex-haustion of Co M boys can be traced to the hard work of digging trenches, for which many of them were un-fitted. The battalion dug three tren-ches before Santiago being ordered forward each time, and other soldiers reaping the benefit of their labor.

**Private Alderman's Funeral.**

The body of George Alderman reach-ed Adams this afternoon in charge of Rev. H. B. Foskett. It was taken at once to the tomb in the cemetery. The funeral will be held at the Baptist church tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. All ex-members of Company M and members of the provisional company are to meet tonight to arrange to at-tend.

# DROVE AWAY A PAIR OF HORSES

## Joseph Burnach Arrested, Charged With Larceny, and Retaliates.

DROVE away a pair of horses shad-ly Deputy Sheriff Frink and Officer Jones arrested Joseph Burnach in Clarkburg Tuesday on a peculiar case, the charge against him being larceny. The complaint was made by D. H. Var-num, the concrete contractor. He claims that he sold Burnach a pair of horses some time ago, taking the lat-ter's note. As Burnach had not paid anything, he claims, he took back the team. A few days later, it is alleged Burnach found the horses where Mr. Varnum had left them, and drove them away.

The case came up in the Adams court this morning and was continued. Mr. Burnach has now sworn out a warrant and had Mr. Varnum arrested for as-sault and battery.

# Held on a Serious Charge.

James Morris was in court this morning charged with rape. He pleaded not guilty and his case was continued till August 29. He was held under \$500 bonds.

Dr. and Mrs. W. F. McGrath has re-turned from Schaghticoke, N. Y., where the doctor has been attending his father, who was seriously ill. His father is improving.

# LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The boys of St. John's choir will resume their rehearsals on Thursday night of this week. Every boy is ex-pected to be present.

All the meat markets of the city close tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock for the day. The event of the day is the second annual meat dealers' clam bake near Adams.

Catherine A., infant daughter of Patrick and Catherine Gaffey aged 1 year and 8 months, died at their home on West Main street. The funeral will be held Thursday at 9 a. m. from their home.

A regular meeting of the local union, Carpenters and Joiners of America, will be held in the C. L. U. hall on Center street, Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Business of im-portance will be brought up for dis-cussion and every member is requested to be present.

"Prof." Pense, a phrenologist, is in town today looking well battered up. He states that he was sandbag-ged and robbed at Mechanicville and from his appearance looks as if a brick block might have fallen on him. He sought admission to the hospital but was not admitted.

# M. STEINERT & SONS CO.,

Great

# PIANO SALE.

Having decided to discontinue our warerooms at 37 Eagle Street, we shall offer for the next 30 Days our entire stock of High-Grade Pianos at tremendous discounts, rather than remove them from the city. If you wish a first-class Piano, this is the opportunity to obtain one at the low-est figures possible.

	Regular Price.	Removal Price.
One Fancy Walnut Hardman Upright,	\$475	\$390
One Emerson Upright,	450	365
One Emerson Upright,	425	340
One Fancy Mahogany Hardman Upright,	475	390
One Elegant Pense Upright,	350	260
One Fine Sumner Upright,	300	175
One Second-hand Steinway & Sons Square,		150

# M. STEINERT & SONS CO.

37 Eagle Street.

Operators of fifteen stores in New England.

# IS YOUR RAZOR DULL?

We are selling a good double razor strop with Razorine that will sharpen the dullest Razor for

Only 25 Cents

# J. M. Darby's Hardware Store,

49 EAGLE STREET.

# Keeping Up the Stock—

New goods are coming in right along. The Haviland China, newest shape dinner ware, the "Century," is the finest they ever produced. Come in and see it.

# MAXWELL & McCURDY,

[SUCCESSORS TO C. H. MATHER.]

2 Martin's Block.

# PIANOS!

## Bargains in Pianos

For the balance of the month we will give you SPECIAL PRICES.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano it will certainly be for your interest before purchasing elsewhere to look our stock over.

The reputation of our Pianos are first-class, as we han-dle the standard makes.

# CLUETT & SONS.

Boland Block.

C. A. DARLING, Manager.

# Bargains For the Ladies

We are offering an elegant line of

# ROLLED GOLD CUFF PINS

At 25 Cents.

Call and see them.

# They Are Here Those Nobby Wilcox Hats.

We have just received our stock of the la-dest blocks in the Wilcox Derby for which we are sole agents in this city.....

# CALL AND SEE THEM

They have stood the test and proven to be the best hat on the market for the money, both in style and quality.....

# M. Gatslick, The Reliable Clothier and Furnisher,

66 MAIN STREET.